New Nouveau Brunswick

Labour Market Information Monthly

February 2012 Edition *Issue 2 Volume 9*

2011 Census: Population and dwelling counts*

The population of Canada increased by 5.9% between the 2006 and 2011 censuses, compared with a 5.4% increase during the previous five-year period. A full analysis is available in the report, *The Canadian Population in 2011: Population Counts and Growth.*

The increase in the growth rate was attributable to slightly higher fertility and to an increase in the number of non-permanent residents and immigrants.

Canada's population increased at a faster rate than the population of any other member of the G8 group of industrialized nations between 2006 and 2011. This was also the case between 2001 and 2006.

This Month

· 2011 Census: Population and dwelling counts
· Key Labour Force Statistics
· The Industry Report

Net international migration (the difference between immigrants and emigrants) accounted for two-thirds of Canada's population growth during the last 10 years, and natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) for about one-third. In contrast, recent population growth in the United States has been mainly the result of natural increase.

The 2011 Census of Population enumerated 33,476,688 people in Canada, compared with 31,612,897 in 2006.

Provinces and territories

The population of all provinces and two of three territories increased between 2006 and 2011.

Nationally, the highest rate of growth occurred in Yukon, where the population increased 11.7% between 2006 and 2011. Among the provinces, Alberta (+10.8%) had the fastest growth rate.

The rate of population growth was higher in all provinces and territories between 2006 and 2011 than it was between 2001 and 2006, except in Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The largest increases in the growth rates between the two five-year periods occurred in Saskatchewan, Yukon, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

*** From *The Daily*, February 8, 2012, Statistics Canada**

Produced by the Labour Market Analysis Branch (LMAB) of the Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training & Labour
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Note to readers
Today [February 8, 2012], Statistics Canada releases analysis and data products on population and dwelling counts from the 2011 Census of Population. This is the first of four releases. Upcoming releases will focus on population by age and sex **(May 29, 2012)**, families, households, marital status, structural type of dwelling and collectives **(September 19, 2012)** and language **(October 24, 2012)**.

Definition
A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (also known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000.

A turnaround occurred in Saskatchewan, where the population increased 6.7% between 2006 and 2011, following declines of 1.1% in each of the two previous intercensal periods. The 2011 Census counted more than one million people in Saskatchewan. The one million mark was surpassed only once before in census history, in 1986. The increase in the population growth rate in Saskatchewan was mainly the result of higher immigration levels and higher net interprovincial migration.

A turnaround also occurred in Newfoundland and Labrador, where the growth rate reached 1.8% between 2006 and 2011. This was the first increase in Newfoundland and Labrador's population since the period between 1981 and 1986. The increase between 2006 and 2011 was attributable to three factors: higher numbers of non-permanent residents, slightly higher numbers of immigrants, and fewer migrants leaving the province for other regions of the country.

The population growth rate doubled in Yukon and Manitoba because of higher immigration levels in both jurisdictions. In addition, Yukon had a higher number of non-permanent residents and higher net inflows of people from other provinces and territories.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island also experienced faster growth between 2006 and 2011. Immigration was the main factor explaining the increase in Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick also received a higher number of immigrants and fewer people left the province for other regions of the country. Nova Scotia's growth increased slightly between 2006 and 2011.

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In Central Canada, Quebec's population increased 4.7% between 2006 and 2011, compared with a 4.3% increase between 2001 and 2006. The increase was mainly the result of a higher level of immigration, an increase in non-permanent residents and higher fertility.

Ontario's population increased 5.7% between 2006 and 2011, compared with a 6.6% increase during the previous five-year period. The main contributors to this slightly slower growth were lower immigration levels and increases in the number of migrants leaving for other parts of the country.

British Columbia's population increased 7.0%, compared with a 5.3% increase between 2001 and 2006. Nunavut's population rose 8.3% compared with a 10.2% increase, while the Northwest Territories' population was unchanged (0.0%) after rising 11.0% between 2001 and 2006.

Metropolitan and non-metropolitan Canada
Census data for 2011 showed that 23,123,441 people, or 69.1% of the total population, lived in one of Canada's 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs). In addition, 4,311,524 people (12.9%) lived in census agglomerations (CAs) and 6,041,723 people (18.0%) lived outside CMAs and CAs.

The rate of growth between 2006 and 2011 was 7.4% in CMAs as a group, above the national average of 5.9%. The growth rate was 4.3% in CAs and 1.7% in regions located outside CMAs and CAs.

The three largest CMAs—Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver—accounted for 35.0% of the total Canadian population. The rate of population growth in these CMAs was 9.2% in Toronto, 5.2% in Montréal and 9.3% in Vancouver. Growth was mainly the result of immigration, as a majority of immigrants chose to settle in these areas.

The two fastest growing CMAs were both in Alberta: Calgary, where the population rose 12.6%, and Edmonton, where it increased 12.1%.

Saskatchewan's two CMAs—Regina and Saskatoon—both experienced faster growth rates. In Saskatoon, the population rose 11.4% between 2006 and 2011, compared with a 3.5% increase in the previous five-year period. Regina's growth rate went from 1.1% to 8.0%.

In most Ontario CMAs, growth rates were slower between 2006 and 2011 than in the previous five-year period.

The population declined in two CMAs between 2006 and 2011: Windsor (-1.3%) and Thunder Bay (-1.1%), both located in Ontario.

Municipalities (census subdivisions)
Canada, as a whole, comprises 5,253 census subdivisions, or municipalities. Of these, 709 contain 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Between 2006 and 2011, 12 of the 15 fastest growing municipalities with a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more were part of a CMA.

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In contrast, the 15 municipalities with a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more with the largest population declines were all located outside CMAs and CAs.

The municipality with the fastest rate of growth was Milton, Ontario (+56.5%), which is part of the CMA of Toronto. It was followed by Martensville, Saskatchewan (+55.0%), part of the CMA of Saskatoon, and Whitchurch-Stouffville, Ontario (+54.3%), part of the CMA of Toronto.

Dwellings

The number of occupied private dwellings in Canada continues to grow at a faster rate than the country's population, as it has since 1971. Occupied private dwellings are separate living quarters with a private entrance in which people permanently live.

While the population rose 5.9% between 2006 and 2011, the number of occupied private dwellings increased 7.1%. The 2011 Census counted 13,320,614 occupied private dwellings, compared with 12,435,520 five years earlier.

The report *The Canadian Population in 2011: Population Counts and Growth* (98-310-X2011001, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca) under *Publications*. It focuses on recent trends in population growth at the national level, for provinces and territories, CMAs, CAs, regions located outside CMAs and CAs, as well as municipalities across the country.

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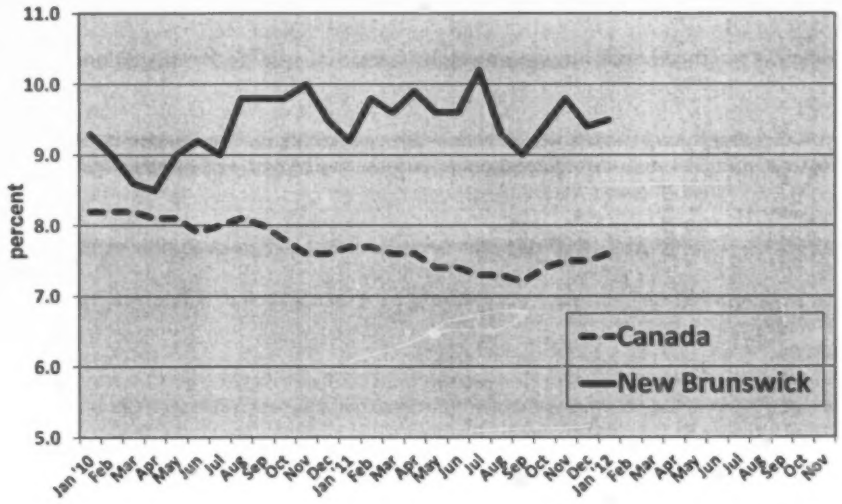
KEY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK (Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey)

New Brunswick	Year-to-Date	January '12	December '11	January '11
Labour Force	392,600	392,600	391,100	388,900
Employed	355,200	355,200	354,500	353,300
Unemployed	37,400	37,400	36,600	35,600
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%	9.2%
Participation Rate	63.3%	63.3%	63.1%	62.9%
Employment Rate	57.3%	57.3%	57.2%	57.1%

CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK

In January, Canada's unemployment rate was 7.6%, 0.1 of a percentage point higher than last month but 0.1 of a percentage point lower than the same month last year. New Brunswick's rate of 9.5% was 0.1 of a percentage point higher than last month and 0.3 of a percentage point higher when compared to the same month last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

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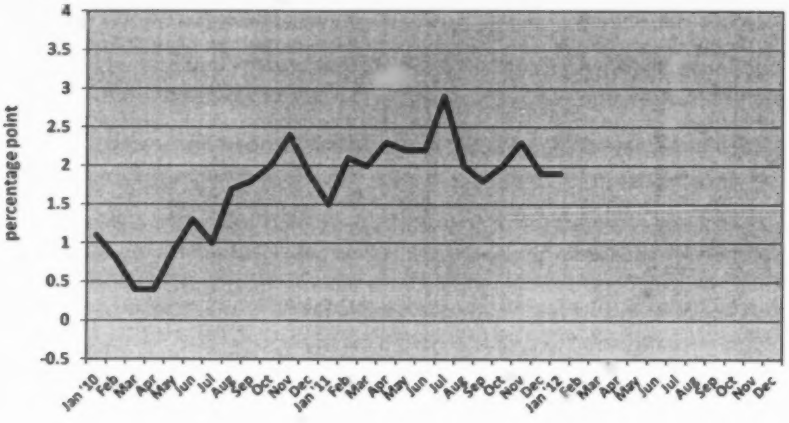
CANADA COMPARED TO NEW BRUNSWICK (continued)

The gap between the national and provincial rates was 1.9 percentage points in January.

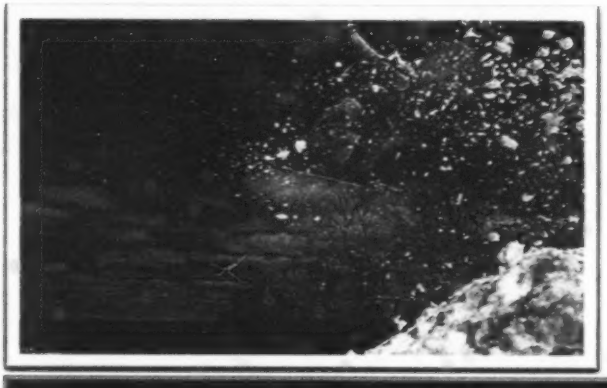
DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA



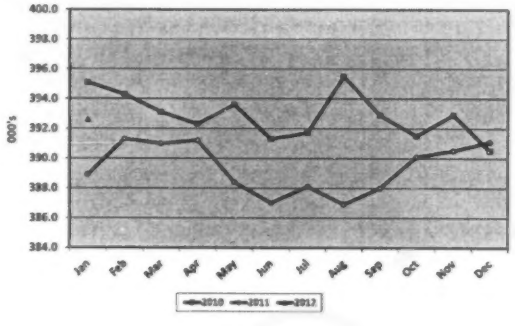
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

THE LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force was 392,600 in January. This was an increase of 1,500 over the previous month, and an increase of 3,700 over the same month last year.



THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR FORCE



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

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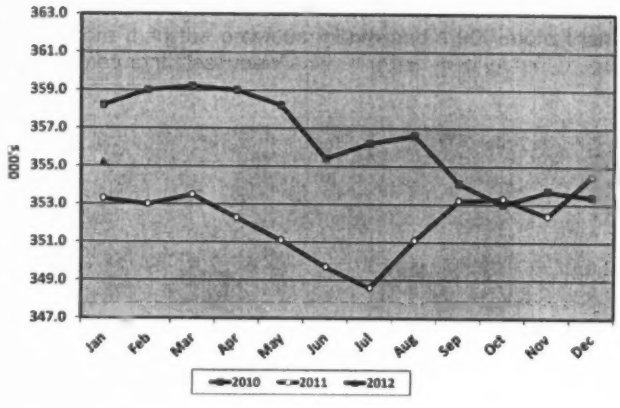
EMPLOYMENT

There were 355,200 people working in January. This was 700 more than the previous month and 1,900 more than the same month last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

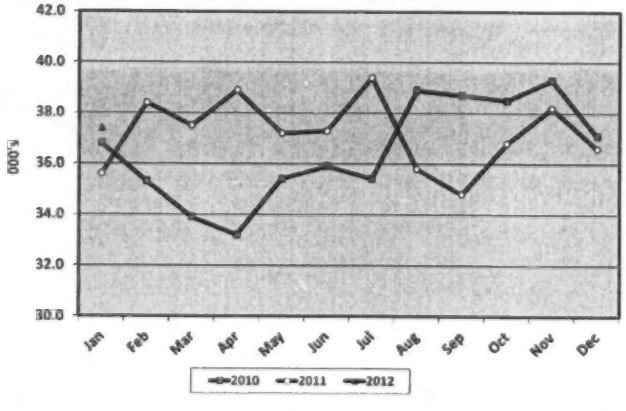


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

UNEMPLOYMENT

There were 37,400 people unemployed and seeking work in January. This was 800 more than what was recorded the previous month and 1,800 more than the same month last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force

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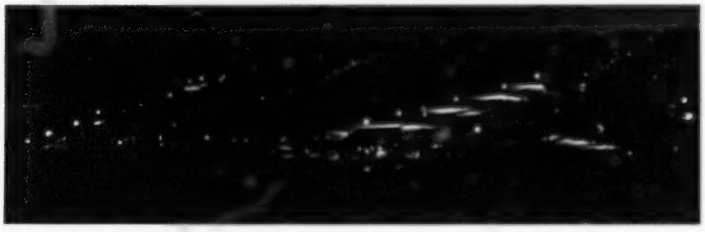
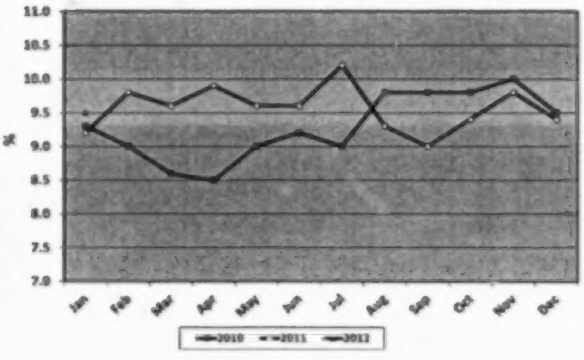
THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

New Brunswick's unemployment rate of 9.5% in January was 0.1 of a percentage point higher than the previous month and 0.3 of a percentage point higher than the same month last year.



THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NEW BRUNSWICK



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

THE ECONOMIC REGIONS

Statistics Canada reports labour force statistics for the economic regions as three month moving averages of actual (not seasonally adjusted) data.

January '12	Economic Regions				
	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Central	Northwest
Labour Force	67,900	113,400	91,100	71,400	39,100
Employment	57,600	104,900	83,600	65,300	35,100
Unemployment	10,300	8,500	7,500	6,000	4,000
Unemployment Rate	15.2%	7.5%	8.2%	8.4%	10.2%
Participation Rate	52.8%	65.7%	63.0%	65.0%	60.4%

Economic Regions	Year to Date		January '12		January '11	
	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate
Northeast	57,600	15.2%	57,600	15.2%	56,200	18.2%
Southeast	104,900	7.5%	104,900	7.5%	99,800	9.3%
Southwest	83,600	8.2%	83,600	8.2%	86,100	5.9%
Central	65,300	8.4%	65,300	8.4%	69,100	6.5%
Northwest	35,100	10.2%	35,100	10.2%	34,800	8.9%

On a year-over-year basis (January 2012 compared to January 2011), employment increased in the Southeast (+5,100), Northeast (+1,400) and Northwest (+300) regions, while it decreased in the Central (-3,800) and Southwest (-2,500) economic regions.

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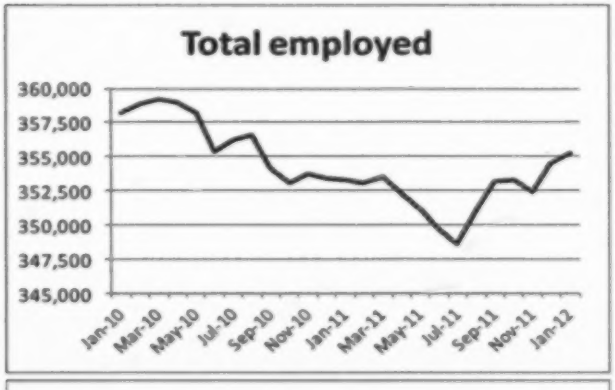
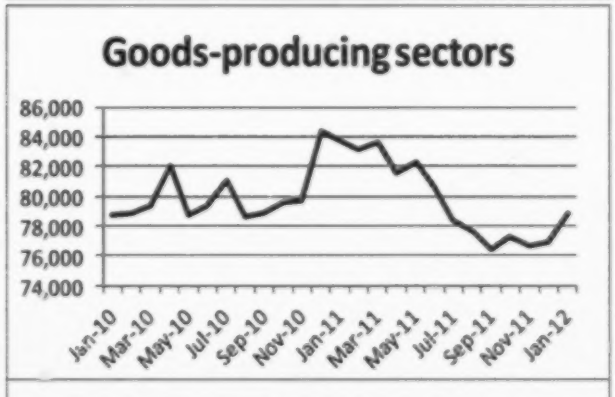
THE INDUSTRY REPORT—February Labour Force Survey Release for January 2012

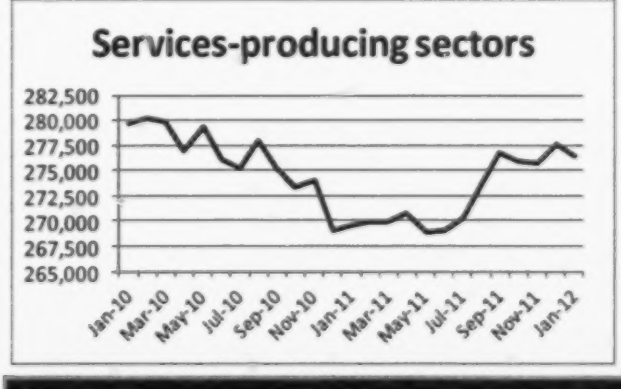


Total employment bottomed out in July 2011 at 348,600; since then, employment has increased by 1.9%, adding 6,600 jobs to the overall economy. In January 2012, total employment was 355,200, which is 4,000 lower than the peak recorded in March 2010, when employment reached 359,200.



Employment in the **goods-producing sectors*** peaked in December 2010 at 84,300; since then, employment has declined by 6.5%, or 5,500 jobs overall, in these sectors. As of January 2012, there were 78,800 people employed in these sectors.

* The goods-producing sectors in the LFS include all North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors from 11-33. For more information go to: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/special/labour2007-travail2007/lfs-epa-07code-eng.htm



Employment in the **services-producing sectors**** bottomed out in May of 2011 at 268,900; since then, employment has grown by 2.8%, adding 7,500 jobs to these sectors. As of January 2012, there were 276,400 people employed in these sectors.

** The service-producing sectors include all North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors from 41-91.

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THE INDUSTRY REPORT—continued

The five sectors registering the largest employment growth are:

Information, culture and recreation

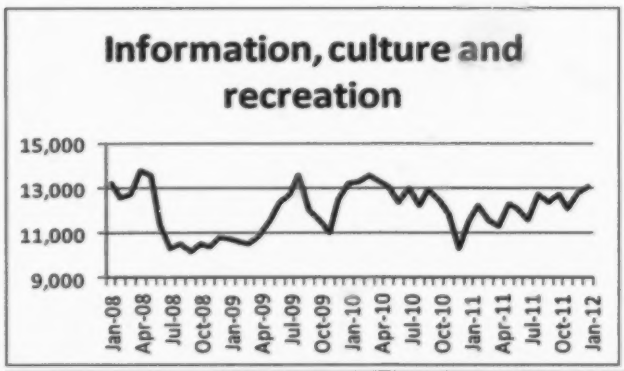
- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **13,100**
- Record employment level (September 1999): **15,300**
- Employment in the *Information, culture and recreation sector* bottomed out in December 2010 at 10,400; since then, employment has grown by 27.2%, adding 2,800 net new jobs to the sector.

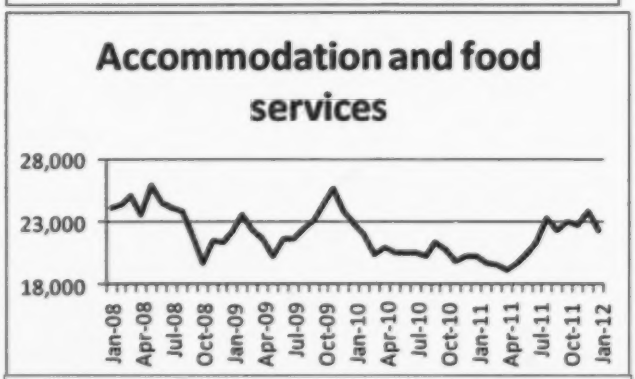
Accommodation and food services

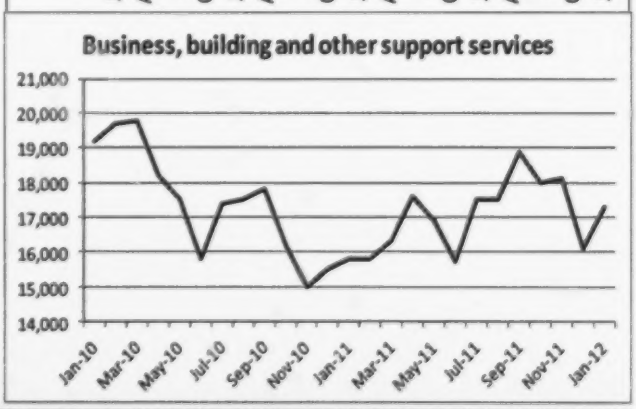
- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **22,300**
- Record employment level (May 2006): **26,500**
- Employment in the *Accommodation and food services sector* bottomed out in April 2011 at 19,500; since then, employment has grown by 16.1%, adding 3,100 net new jobs to the sector.

Business, building and other support services

- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **17,300**
- Record employment level (April 2004): **23,000**
- Employment in the *Business, building and other support services sector* bottomed out in November 2010 at 15,000; since then, employment has grown by 15.3%, adding 2,300 net new jobs to the sector.







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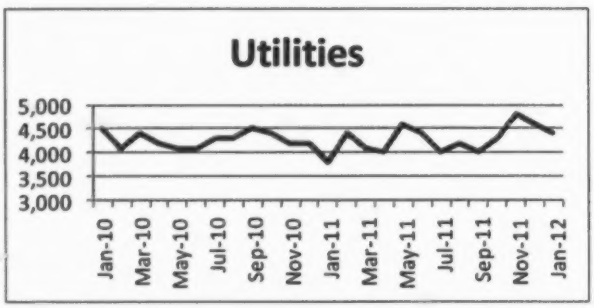
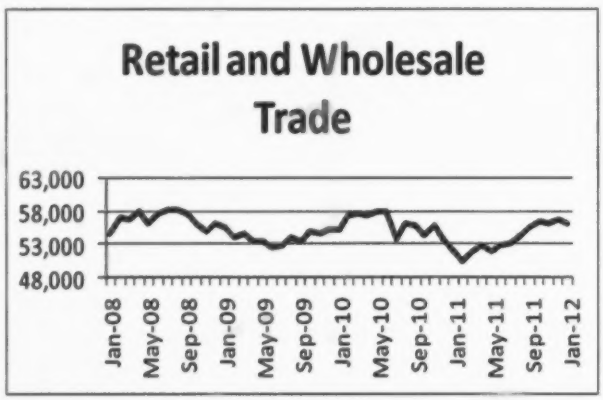


Utilities

- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **4,400**
- Record employment level (July 2008): **5,500**
- Employment in the *Utilities sector* bottomed out in January 2011 at 3,800; since then, employment has grown by 13.0%, adding 600 net new jobs to the sector.



Retail and wholesale trade

- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **56,200**
- Record employment level (August 2005): **60,100**
- Employment in the *Retail and wholesale trade sector* bottomed out in February 2011 at 50,300; since ther. employment has grown by 11.7%, adding 5,900 net new jobs

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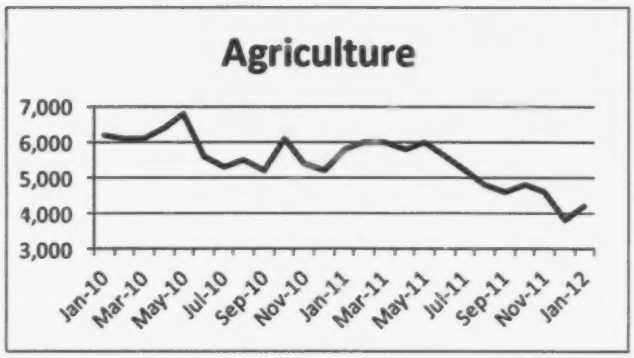
THE INDUSTRY REPORT—continued

The five sectors registering the largest employment losses over the last two years are:

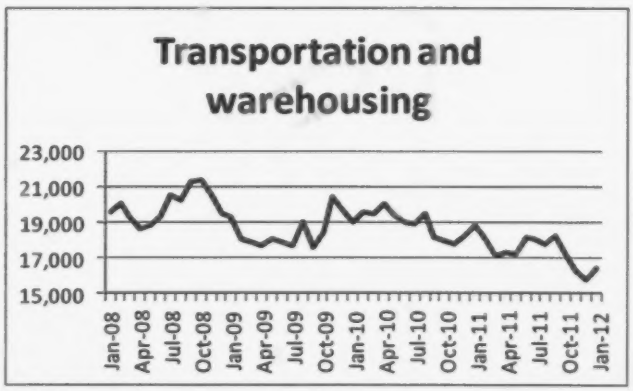
Agriculture

- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **4,200**
- Record employment level (July 2005): **7,800**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Agriculture sector* was in December 2009, at 6,600; since then, employment has declined by 40.0%, recording a net loss of 2,400 jobs from this sector.



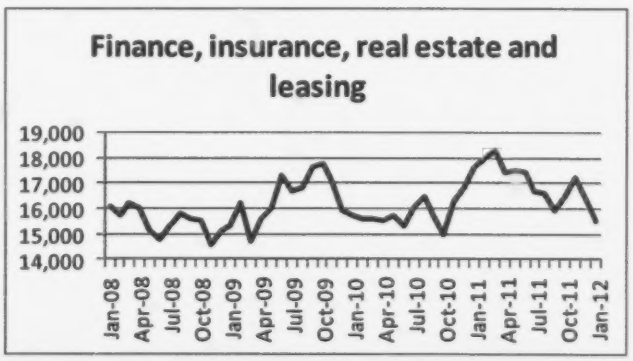
Transportation and Warehousing

- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **16,500**
- Record employment level (June 2005): **22,000**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Transportation and warehousing sector* was in April 2009, at 20,200; since then, employment has declined by 21.1%, recording a net loss of 3,600 jobs from this sector.



Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing

- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **15,500**
- Record employment level (March 2011): **18,300**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Other Services sector* was in March 2011, at 18,300; since then, employment has declined by 15.3%, recording a net loss of 2,800 jobs from this sector.



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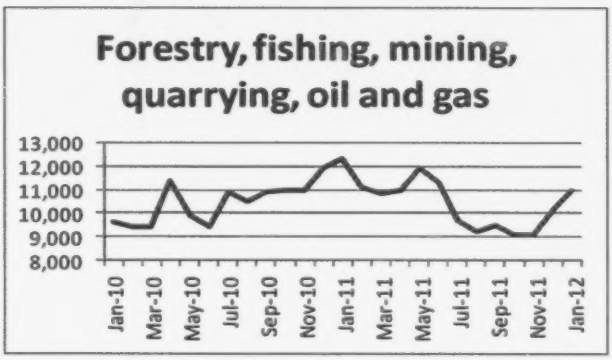
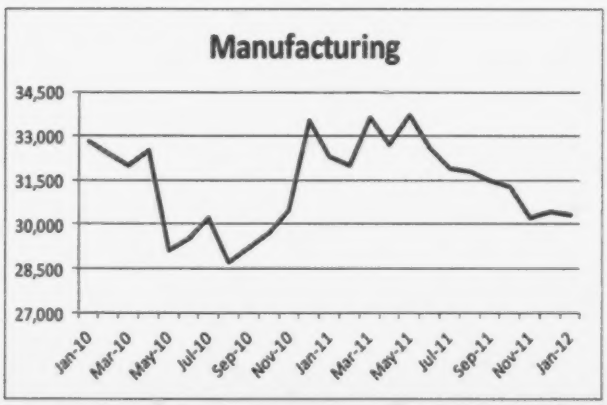


Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas

- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **11,000**
- Record employment level (December 1994): **14,600**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas sector* was in January 2011, at 12,300; since then, employment has declined by 10.6%, recording a net loss of 1,300 jobs from this sector..



Manufacturing

- Current employment level (as of January 2012): **30,300**
- Record employment level (January 2004): **43,000**
- The most recent peak in employment in the *Manufacturing sector* was in May 2011 at 33,700; since then, employment has declined by 10.1%, recording a net loss of 3,400 jobs from this sector.

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Please visit the Labour Market Analysis Branch's website for access to all of our publications, including this newsletter, graduate follow-up surveys, and more. Click on http://www.gnb.ca/labour and scroll down to "Labour Market Information".